THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL

Vol. V.] **General Summary of News.** [No. 207.

ASIA.

The length to which the interesting Parliamentary Debates on the Bank Question extended in our recent Numbers, occasioned a temporary interruption in our general Asiatic Intelligence;—and this, in its turn, obliges us to defer till to-morrow our notices of general European News, domestic and foreign, which have been prepared for some days past, but yielded to the greater claims of other topics. To-morrow, however, we shall have some interesting European subjects: and desiring the indulgence of our Friends, in such instances as we may appear not to study their gratification by variety, we proceed to notice the Asiatic information that has reached us thro' various channels.

Neemutch.—As many of our readers may be gratified by knowing something of the climate, &c. of Neemutch, now a cantonment of the Bengal Army, we have the pleasure to make known the following particulars, which a Friend has favored us with, in a Letter dated from Neemutch, Sept. 12, 1819:—

The hot winds set in here, much about the same period as in our own provinces, but do not blow before 9 or 10 A. M. and subsides with the sun, after which it becomes cool and pleasant; the nights during this season are invariably so.

The rains, or more properly the monsoon, sets in rather early; as there was some heavy rain this year in June; the weather during this season is not only cool but often cold; The thermometer has been under 70° and as low I believe as 68°, and a blanket at night is found to be comfortable. This year there has not been so much rain as last; but we have had a constant succession of gales of wind. The thermometer I have observed most frequently in the mornings, it is generally about 78° until 9, or sometimes 10 o'clock, when it increases till noon, and mounts as high or higher than 86°, but this seldom, as the sun has been little seen since the early part of July, but it falls always after sun-set, to I fancy about 79° and must be lower at night.

The cold weather is neither so cold nor so long as in our own provinces, (about Cawnpore); and sometimes at noon, it is unpleasantly warm.

With respect to sickness, there was a great deal last year in the Force; a bad bilious-fever, I believe to be the chief complaint. Guinea-worm has been experienced to a great excess in two corps; a third, I am led to believe, has not had one case.

Grain has been cheaper this year than last, and much cheaper than it has been in our own provinces: and I have no doubt will be more so every year, as the population is by no means equal to the cultivation; and exportation will not, I should think, enable the merchants to raise the price much on us.

With regard to supplies, Baroda is not a great distance from us, and when the road from that place to Dhoongurpoor and Rutlam, becomes perfectly safe, which I am inclined to think it will this cold weather, we shall have our supplies much fresher and much cheaper than we can have them from any point of our own provinces. All supplies are sent from Bombay, by water to Baroda, which latter place is about 140 coss from hence. There appeared last year, a constant thorough-fare with Guzerat, traders bringing cocoanuts and rice, and taking back the dye aul.

Horses have not yet made their appearances in any number; those which we have seen, are superior in blood and temper, to those which are called country horses, in our own provinces, and I understand that they are cheaper by comparison.

Multra.—We have received Letters from this station, dated September 24th, which state, that the Pindárries are reported to have made their appearance in rather large bodies, in Guzerat. The Madras Cavalry, it is added, were already in pursuit of them, and a Squadron or two of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry were expected to move from Neemutch, to join in the same service.

There had been heavy rains, almost without intermission from the 14th of August until the equinox; since which, a marked change had taken place, and every thing betokened a cessation of rain for the season. The greatest benefits, it is added, had been derived from the heavy fall, and all wore an aspect of prosperity.

Another Correspondent says, we have had very constant and heavy falls of rain till within the last two days, when the weather has shewn some signs of amendment. There must have been much rain also below us, as the Dawks continue to arrive at very irregular intervals, and the Letters are almost obliterated by dirt and water. The people have been rather healthy on the whole. The cases of Cholera have been very rare, and have latterly disappeared altogether. This being the season in which the relief of the Army usually begins, we are deluged, as might be expected with reports about marching, which vary according to the wishes of the narrator.

Nagpore.—By the latest accounts from Nagpore, we are informed that the violence of the monsoon having abated, the distress of the poor, unsheltered, half starving inhabitants, who have collected in such crowds around the capital, has been somewhat lessened.

The jowarry crop is represented as being backward, and the harvest, will not commence as soon as was expected. In the mean time, the humane exertions of the local government, aided by the charity of individuals continue to administer relief to the misery of the lower classes; thousands of every age and sex, find employment on the public roads.

Providence, in afflicting those districts with a famine, has withheld the more destructive scourge of the Cholera, which has not prevailed to any extent.

Dinapore, September 27.—Advices of this date from hence, state that all apprehension of famine has been entirely removed by the change of weather, and the seasonable supply of rain. From hence, as well as from every other part of the country, we have accounts of gales of wind, almost unparalleled in violence, blowing down houses that were thought quite secure against such accidents at least. At Dinapore, says our Correspondent, on the night of the 26th, a cutcha wall was blown down upon two persons who had taken shelter under it, and who where crushed to death by its fall.

Berhampore, Sept. 30—We had excessively hot and sultry weather until the evening of the 24th, when a gale set in from the eastward, with thunder, lightning, and a heavy fall of rain, which continued without intermission during the night and following day, since which frequent heavy showers have occurred daily. The country is now completely inundated, but altho' we can no longer complain of want of rain, no alteration has taken place in the price of grain.

A Detachment of His Majesty's 59th Foot arrived here on the 21st, but have since proved very sickly, and yesterday 130 men were in the hospital.

On Thursday the 10th, His Highness the Nawaub of Bengal, gave the usual entertainments at the Palace at Moorshedabad, to the Civil and Military Gentlemen of the station, on the Festival of the Behra. The evening was fair, and there being little wind, it was peculiarly favorable for the illumination and fireworks.

At 10 P. M. the signal was made by a gun from the Palace, and repeated by five others at different stations on the banks of the river. In an instant, a brilliant illumination appeared on the opposite shore (called Roushnee Baugh) facing the Palace, representing the front of a Mosque; the river was covered with innumerable lights on small pieces of the plantain tree.

The Behra moved majestically down with the current, and on coming opposite to the Palace, a splendid display of fireworks took place on both shores of the river. It formed a square of about eighty fathoms, consisting of a centre building, surrounded by a wall with a door-way in each face, and turrets at the corners, on which men were stationed burning sulphur lights. The intermediate space on each face was filled by mohur-punkees, the whole brilliantly illuminated in variegated colours, chiefly green and yellow, which, from the stillness of this evening, had a very pleasing effect.

Previous to the approach of the Behra, the company were entertained with Nautches, and after it passed the Palace, sat down to an excellent supper, at which His Highness the Nawaub presided.

Pitcairn's Island.—The intertest which was recently so strongly and so generally evinced throughout the Society here, on the subject of the present race of Islanders who inhabit this spot, induces us to believe that the following communication from a late Number of the Sydney Gazette, which has reached this Settlement, will not be unacceptable to them, minute as some of the details of names and progeny are. There is one circumstance at least that will be read with pleasure, namely, that of their having sent away from the Island the Still by which they procured spirituous liquors, as the cause of much mischief among them; which they had the good sense to perceive, and the resolution to obviate, by a removal of the means of its further supply. The account from the Sydney Gazette is as follows:—

'We have heretofore inserted an account of the mutineers of the Bounty having landed on Pitcairn's Island, where many of their descendants, from a number of women whom they took away from Otaheite, then remained. By the last arrival from the Society Islands, a gentleman of Sydny receives the following very recent account on this regretted subject.'

"The following account I have just received from a Taheitan woman, who was the wife of Isaac Madden, one of the mutineers. She has been apparently a good looking woman in her time, but now begins to bear the marks of age. She is marked on the left arm A S—1789, which was done by Adam Smith, to whom she attached herself at first, and sailed with him both before and after the ship was taken. She has lately arrived hither in the King George, from Nugahiva, at which place she was left by an American ship, the Captain of which took her from Pitcairn's Island to the Spanish main, and afterwards left her at Nugahiva. She has resided at Nugahiva about three months, and it is more than double that time since she left Pitcairn's Island,

When Fletcher Christian cut his cable and left Taheite, the following persons were on board the Bounty. Fletcher Christian, John Main, Bill M'Koy, Billy Brown, Jack Williams, Neddy Young, Isaac Madden, Matt or Mathew, and Adam Smith; nine Europeans; Teirnua, Naiu (a boy), and Manarii, Taheitans.—Tarara, a Raiatean, and Ober and Titahiti, Tubuans.—The Taheitans' women were Mauatua, Christian's wife; Vahineatua, Main's wife; Teio, the wife of M'Koy, who was accompanied by her little daughter; Sarah Teatuahirea, Brown's wife; Faahotu, Williams's wife; Terrura, Young's wife; Teehuteatuaonoa or Jenny, Madden's wife; before mentioned; Obuarei, Adam Smith's wife; Tevarua, Matt's wife, Toofaiti, Tararo's wife; Mareva, common to the two Taheitans; and Tinafornea, common to the two Tubuans.

In their passage to Pitcairn's Island they fell in with a low lagoon island, which they call Vivini, where they got birds' eggs, and cocoa-nuts. They also passed between two mountainous islands, but the wind was so strong that they could not land.

When they arrived at Pitcairn's Island, they ran the ship ashore. Fletcher Christian wanted to preserve the ship; but Matt said, 'No, we shall be discovered:' so they burnt her. The island is small: has but one mountain, which is not high but flat, and fit for cultivation. They put up temporary houses of the leaves of the tea, and afterwards more durable ones thatched with the palm, as at Taheiti. They found the bread fruit there, and all were busily engaged in planting yams, taro, plantains, and aute, of which they made cloth. The account this woman gives of their proceedings in this new country is very amusing to the Taheitans. Neddy Young taught them to distil spirits from the tea-root. They made small canoes, and caught many fish. They climbed the precipices of the mountain, and got birds and eggs in abundance.

In the mean time many children were born, Christian had a daughter, Mary, and two sons, Charley, and Friday. John Main had two children, Betsy and John. Bill M'Koy had Sam and Kate. Neddy Young had no children by his own wife: but by Tararo, the wife of the Raiotean, he had three sons, George, Robert, and William. Matt has had five children, Matt, Jenny, Arthur, Sarah, and a young one that died when seven days old. Adam Smith has Dinah, Eliza, Hannah, and George, by his wife. The Taheitans, &c. have left no children. Jack Williams's wife died of a scrophulous disease, which broke out in her neck. The Europeans took the three women belonging to the natives, Toafaiti, Mareva, and Tinafarnea, and cast lots for them, and the lot falling upon Toafaiti, she was taken from Tararo, and given to Jack Williams. Tararo wept at parting with his wife, and was very angry. He studied revenge, but was discovered, and Ober and he were shot. Titahiti was put in irons for some time, and afterwards released; when he and his wife lived with Madden, and wrought for him.

Titahiti, Niau, Teimua, and Mavarii, still studied revenge; and having laid their plan when the women were gone to the mountain for birds, and the Europeans were scattered, they shot Christian, Main, Brown, Williams, and Madden. Adam Smith was wounded in the hand and face, but escaped with his life. Ned Young's life was saved by his wife; and the other women, and M'Koy and Matt, fled to the mountain.

Inflamed with drinking the raw new spirit they distilled, and fired with jealousy, Manarii killed Teimua by firing three shots through his body. The Europeans and women killed Manarii in return.—Niau, getting a view of M'Koy, shot at him. Two of the women went under the pretence of seeing if he was killed, and made friends with him. They laid their plan, and at night Niau was killed by Young. Taheiti, the only remaining native man, was dreadfully afraid of being killed; but Young took a solemn oath that he would not kill him. The women, however, killed him in revenge for the death of their husbands. Old Matt, in a drunken fit, declaring that he would kill Fletcher Christian, and all the English that remained, was put to death in his turn. Old M'Koy, mad with drink, plunged into the sea and drowned himself: and Ned Young died of a disease that broke out in his breast. Adam Smith therefore is the only survivor of the Europeans. Several of the women also are dead. Obuarei and Tevarua fell from the precipices when getting birds. Teatuabitea died of the dropsy, and Vahineatua was killed, being pierced by a goat in her bowels when she was with child. The others were still alive when the women left.

The descendants of the Europeans, for there are no descendants of the natives, are very numerous. Of Christian's family, Mary Christian remains unmarried, Charley Christian married Sarah, the daughter of Teio. She has borne him Fletcher, Charley, and Sarah, and was with child again. Friday Christian, has got Teraura, formerly the wife of Ned Young. She has borne him Joe, Charley, Polly, Peggy, and Mary. All these descendants of Christian, together with Mauatua, or old Mrs. Christian, yet survive. John Main was killed by falling from the rocks. Betsey Main is the wife of young Matt, and has borne two sons, Matt and John. Sam M'Koy has taken Sarah Matt, and has by her Sam and M'Koy. Kate M'Koy is the wife of Arthur Matt, and they have children, Arthur, Billy, and Joe. Dinah Smith is the wife of Edward Matt by Teraura. She has a young son.

They have hogs and fowls, and are very diligent in cultivating the ground: they dress their food like the Taheitans, having no boilers. They make cloth, and cloathe themselves like the Taheitans, the man with the maro and tibuta, the women with the paren and tibuta. They have sent away their still, the fruitful cause of so much mischief, in the American that called last; and they have obtained a boat from him, which greatly adds to their comfort. The women work hard in cultivating the ground, &c. This woman's hands are quite hard with work. They have a place of worship, and old Adam Smith officiates three times every sabbath. He prays extempore, but does not read. Their ceremonies of marriage, baptism, and at funerals, are very simple. It does not appear that any of the people have learned to read. The first settlers discouraged the Taheitan language, and promoted the speaking English. This woman, however, can speak neither English nor Taheitan, but a jumble of both. They speak of seeing two ships some years ago, which kept in the offing, and did not come near the island, except Master Folger as they call him, and the two King's ships; they have seen no ship till the American that brought away Jenny. Jenny says they would all like to come to Taheiti or Eimao. We were thinking that they would be a great acquisition at Opunohu, alongside of the sugar works, as they have been accustomed to labour, for the Taheitans will not labour for any payment."

Female Sacrifices.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The perusal of the account of a Sutty at Chitpore, given in your truly valuable Journal, under date of the 13th of August, created in me those feelings of horror which it must excite in the breast of every being in human form, and possessing the common sentiments of our nature. They are feelings, however, which have often been called forth upon similar occasions; and innumerable instances could be adduced to prove, that the diabolical measures at the Sutty, mentioned by your Correspondent, "A SUBSCRIBER," have been, and still frequently are, practised to compel the half inanimate victim to undergo this cruel sacrifice.

The sanction to the Sutty, it is well known, is given by the British Government upon one of the fundamental principles by which they are guided in their administration of this country; namely a free toleration in religious matters. But though Wisdom adopts that principle, she also calls both to the Legislative, and more especially to the Executive, part of Government, to prevent an abuse thereof. Humanity would willingly grasp at a wider field in this cause, were she not restrained by the principle of Government abovementioned. That principle is tolerated, as it affects the Sacrifice of the Sutty, because that Sacrifice is sanctioned—IT IS NOT ENJOINED!!—by the *Commentaries* upon the sacred Law of the Hindoos.

But though the practice be allowed in British Territory, is it not the imperious duty of those entrusted with the lives of their subjects, to see, that they shall not be wantonly and unnaturally cast away, whilst the mind, which has to decide upon the awful and tremendous object before it, is impaired, unnaturally perhaps, by intoxicating drugs; naturally by the immediate previous loss of one of the dearest ties upon earth? In one of these states of mind, the poor victim is sure to ascend in most instances, too, is forced upon, the Funeral Pile!

I know it can be urged, that the humane edicts of Government direct that the utmost freedom of action shall be allowed to the poor votary; and that if desirous of retracting from her first intention, that even at the Pile she shall be allowed so to do. But who are to be the judges of her wish at that moment? The scene witnessed by "A SUBSCRIBER," is an answer both to that question, and exhibits also the compassion which the miserable wretch must expect from those judges, in the event of nature overcoming her intoxication, or infatuated zeal!

Were "A SUBSCRIBER's" relation even a solitary instance of such diabolical practices, it would call for the minute attention of our Rulers; but when those Rulers are told, that thousands of such instances could be established; surely they will enter upon a consideration of these questions, "Whether Policy requires the toleration of the Rite?" and if it does, "Whether some means could not be adopted, without infringing upon the principle of a free toleration, to prevent a poor female being sacrificed at a time when her judgment is impaired by natural, or unnatural causes?" The Hindoo Law allows a widow, even at the last moment, to retract from her previous vow to immolate herself. It also says, that without sacrificing herself she shall, by a life of purity, enjoy endless bliss in another world.

I humbly beg, Sir, to submit this Letter to the Public, through the medium of your independant Journal, which has, and will long, I trust, prove an uncorrupted channel for free discussions, which have for their object the cause of Justice, of Liberty, and of Humanity by the developement of Truth.

That era, thank God, has arrived, when disdaining the paltry arts of Tyranny and Despotism, a Ruler has appeared, who though possessed of almost sovereign sway, has had the magnanimity of soul to declare: "That it is salutary for Supreme Authority, even when it's intentions are most pure, to look to the control of Public Scrutiny;" and that, "That Government which has nothing to disguise, wields the most powerful instrument that can appertain to sovereign rule."

With these recorded sentiments before me, I hesitate not to hope, that this Letter will find a place in your Journal, and that it may possibly form, perhaps, an iota in those discussions in the cause of humanity, the dawn of which has so happily appeared. The vessel only requires to be put in motion, and I gladly lend my humble aid to that task:—To conduct her to her—I trust—destined port, belongs to far more able hands.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

A VERY HUMBLE THO' SINCERE
FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

Konkan, Sept. 12, 1819.

Party Question Disclaimed.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I read a Letter in your Journal of to-day, signed Cænus, which I have no hesitation in pronouncing a most sensible production; and one well calculated to the attainment of the end he has in view, and which is to prevent the introduction of this Brevet Rank, which has of late attracted so considerable a degree of attention. I mean to say, that such is the above Writer's object, under the idea that the proposed plan would not be beneficial to Government, as in case it would, the Army he says (and very truly) would be the last to complain of its adoption.

When you come to see the signature attached to this Letter, you will not I believe recollect it among those of your Correspondents who have hitherto addressed you (or more properly the Public *through* you,) on this interesting topic; but notwithstanding this, I have all along bestowed a great share of attention upon it, and invariably perused with great care every line that has been written upon either side. I am decidedly against the introduction of Brevet Rank; because I view it as an arrangement which is not by any means calculated to benefit either the Government or the Army in any degree, but which will certainly injure the latter beyond measure. The Writer of the Letter above mentioned has, to my mind, demonstrated this very clearly, and so did most of the other gentlemen who wrote upon the same side; while the only two who advocated the Brevet Rank, have not proved a single benefit which is likely to result from its introduction, either to the Army or its Employers.

I must, however, deprecate the manner in which Cænus commences his Epistle, because it is at any rate impolitic and probably unjust:—impolitic, in as much as by making a general attack on all Parties, he renders himself liable to be attacked by all (which is not the method upon which a sound Logician would act) and unjust, in as far as the allusion he throws out may serve to place the Old and New School Writers in a light which neither their motives nor their writings (as far as I can judge) will warrant, in the light of mere Party Writers.

Although, Sir, I entertain a very positive and decided opinion relative to Brevet Bank, I yet should not think myself justifiable in attributing motives to my opponents *less* creditable than those which actuated myself; nor can I support Cænus when he makes so uncalled for an attempt, although I most heartily concur in the arguments brought forward in every other part of his Letter, and in the inferences deduced from them. I myself pay very little regard to a mere *name*, whether feigned or real, nor can I bring myself to believe, that any of the Writers on this subject ever entertained the idea of making it a *Party* Question, merely from seeing the signature of A Friend to the Army, A New School Officer, A Soldier of Fortune, A Friend to Merit, &c. attached to the several Letters. Had there been any intention on the part of these Officers to give a *Party* turn, to the discussion, it never would have been carried on in a manner which has been allowed on all sides to have been at least temperate, and friendly, and polite, in as great a degree as any argument ever was.

It is a custom, than which nothing is more common, for writers on any subject to adopt signatures conformably with the characters under which they write, or the principles which they advocate: hence we see a Traveller will sign himself Viator, a Physician Medicus, a person exposing falsehoods, Veritas, Verax, a Friend to Truth, &c. and so on *ad infinitum*. Even in Plays the *names* suit the *characters*. I cannot say *why* it is so; but I feel assured, that it cannot justly be taken (like a sign over a shop door) for a *certain indication* of the contents of the Letter to which it is appended. It is very wrong, Sir, to attribute, however distantly, unworthy motives to another, merely on account of his *name*, when *no other* part of his conduct leaves room for such suspicions. I am a great lover of moderation myself, and like to see an argument well and calmly conducted, even upon the most trifling point; but in one of the above nature, in which many hundreds of people are deeply interested, and which may probably attract the notice of some of our Honorable masters at home, such a characteristic should be above all discernible; and every attempt to give it the appearance of a Party Question should be indignantly repelled, and should even have the effect of exciting the suspicions of every temperately disposed individual against the person who makes it.

I wish the discussion to continue as it has hitherto continued, and I *did* wish to remain silent, at least till I had heard both sides of the Question fully discussed; but I considered myself bound to trouble you in this instance, with a few observations of the above nature; because the allusions, which called them forth, appeared to me to have been very improperly introduced into Cænus's, otherwise excellent letter. As to the comparative merits of youth and age, which have been somewhat unnecessarily brought forward, *nolens volens*, on this occasion, I think they had better be laid aside again, for they only serve to occasion invidious distinctions; and besides, this mode of argument, gives an advantage to one party, which the other cannot render nugatory. For example, old officers may be praised by name, or by unerring signs, for the worthy actions they have performed, but very few people would like to be so particular in describing *failures* caused by the mismanagement of old men; or in pointing out how many even of their successes, and judicious operations, were owing to the advice and sound judgment of *young* men, in the shape of staff officers. It does not appear to me, that good sense cannot exist except with age, or that incorrect ideas are the necessary concomitants of youth, or *vice versa*.

Many very many old officers (who were at the same time old men) have immortalized their own names, and rendered services to their country incalculably beneficial—Cænus has mentioned many such in his letter—but young officers and young men have likewise proved themselves most invaluable servants; and to their exertions, the successes of the old are often mainly owing—so that excluding the disparity between their years and their rank, they will be found to have nearly equal claims to the applause and gratitude of their country and employers. Our late Deputy Commissary General was one of the best informed officers in the army, and one who performed services for which he was to have been ultimately rewarded by Colonel Weguelin's situation in opposition to an established rule—and yet he was only a Lieutenant. Several of our political characters are no higher than Captains and Subalterns, and many of the most brilliant and decisive affairs that occurred during the late glorious and arduous campaigns, were the performances of young men. The old had their share of glory too; but all I mean to say is, that *both* had.

I trust, Sir, we shall not be annoyed with any more of these *comparisons*, and that henceforth an innocent and properly managed argument, will not be designated a party question, or those who may take a share in the discussion accused of making divisions in the army, for in my humble opinion if any thing *could* cause rancour or dissension in the Bengal Army, it would be *such unbecoming assertions* as I have here reprobated.

October 7, 1819. BENEVOLUS.

Date of Junius.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

Your *hit* is certainly fair, and I make no doubt the statement contained in your Journal, of the 17th instant, is perfectly correct. My blunder is most ridiculous, and I may observe with the honest *Hibernian*, when the *roast mutton* fell from the plate, that it is a complete *lapsis lingua*. I have no apology to offer, excepting that the Letter was written in a hurry, to avoid being too late for the Dawk, and I had not time to run my eye over it a second time. I admit that my error was the greater of the two; but cannot allow it to be of any importance when weighed in the scale with the *typographical* errors which may creep into the Calcutta Journal.

Your abilities and industry have, and I will add justly, raised your Journal to a degree of authority in Literature, higher than was ever before enjoyed by any periodical publication in this country. A *typographical* error in a Paper, circulated widely amongst all classes, is therefore more likely to produce corresponding mistakes, than the *autographical* blunders of a Correspondent, that must come under the Editor's own observation, before they are presented to the Public, and which, if he chooses, he may himself at all times correct.

Quære.—Is not the office of an Editor something similar to that of a crucible, which is employed to purge the *dross* from the *golden ore*, before it is stamped with authority, and sent into circulation?

For upwards of three years I have not seen, I believe, a copy of Junius, and have no distinct recollection of the date of his first Letter, which, however, I make no doubt is the period you mention. His last to Lord Mansfield, (including that to Lord Camden, which is without a date) is 1772; and the murder at the Brentford Election is I think noticed in his first Epistle to the Duke of Grafton. Notwithstanding the *autographical faux pas*, I hope I shall still be allowed to sign myself.

Sept. 25. *A Lover of a Free but an Admirer of a Correct Press.*

Date of Junius.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

Unfortunately I have not a copy of *Junius* at hand to consult; but the "Notice to Correspondents" in your Journal of the 18th Sept. inclines me to believe, that notwithstanding your alteration, which I allowed to be correct in my Letter of yesterday, the real date of the first Letter of *Junius*, contained in the common editions is 1769. There is a Letter, in *Woodfall's* Edition, signed *Junius*, which was written before the one that commences the common copies, but its date I forget. I particularly noticed the error of the date, because it appeared to me your compositor had set the matter up from *printed* and not MSS. copy; as the error, however, appears in the *Examiner*, of course your *press is* exonerated.

Sept. 26. *A Lover of a Free but an Admirer of a Correct Press.*

Asiatic Collection.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

As a Subscriber to your Literary Journal and a Contributer to the Asiatic Society's Museum, I beg through your medium to express a hope that in dispatching a portion of that valuable Collection to the University of Edinburgh, the Secretary will not fail to notify distinctly upon such articles as are forwarded to Europe, a correct designation of each of the specimens, together with the name of the *Donor*, written in fair and legible characters; in order that the Members of that celebrated University may be accurately made acquainted with the names of the Investigators of Asiatic Research, in this country; and thus be enabled to appreciate the exertion of such of their own pupils as have distinguished themselves in this pursuit.

Allahabad, September 25, 1819.

Legal Difficulty.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

You have filled much of your Journal, and (pardon my freedom) exhausted much of your readers' patience by the insertion of long and repeated discussions concerning Vestry matters and Brevet Rank. If such Music be the food of Love, play on; but let there be a little variety in the tune; and if you have no objection, insert the following Question, when you can find room for it in your columns. It is more an object of individual curiosity than of general importance in a practical point of view. But it may elicit a sound opinion, which will be useful, or an argument, which will be interesting.

(A) the owner of a boat, which was worth about three hundred rupees, having taken on board of it some merchandize in the Upper Provinces, proceeded with it to Calcutta. There, having disposed of his cargo, he was on his return, when about half way, his boat struck on a sand bank and could not be extricated. He prosecuted his journey by land, leaving (B)(his servant) in charge of the boat, resolving to return when the river should rise, and enable him to bring it off. There happened to pass that way, about a month afterwards, a stranger (C) to whom (B) sold the boat for twenty rupees, and then absconded. (C) at great risk, trouble and expence, extricated the boat from its perilous situation, and gave it a thorough repair. (A) the original owner returned at the proper season in quest of his boat; but found no vestige of it or of his servant. (A) made a fruitless search for six months. In the mean time (C) the (the purchaser) had carried it down to Calcutta, where it was hired by a family to convey them to some station, in the Upper Provinces, on the way to which place (A) fell in with it, and instantly claimed his property. The gentleman on board hearing the allegations of both parties viz. (A.) and (C) came to this conclusion. "The boat it is admitted by (C) was purchased by him in the state which (A) declares he left it. The boat puschased by (C) for twenty rupees is evidently worth three hundred rupees. These facts are *primâ facie* evidence, that the boat belongs to (A) and that (C) did not make a *bonâ fide* purchase. At all events, gentlemen, I am not come here to decide questions of right; I wish to be conveyed to my destination, and cannot consent to be detained *pedente lite*. Do you, Mr. (A.) who seem to have the stronger right, turn out, (C's) people and put in your own. Carry me to my journey's end and settle the question of proprietary right between yourselves, hereafter." This award was no doubt very natural under the circumstances of the dilemma, in which the arbitrator was placed. It was submitted to by (C) who, I suppose, had no alternative; but by so doing, he peaceably gave up possession, which is nine points of the law. (C,) however, insisted upon having a *lien* on the body of (A,) whom he conveyed to the nearest authority.

Now it is obvious, that (A,) having been admitted by (C) to be the owner, A, by the law of recaption or reprisal might legally claim and retake his property wherever he happened to find it; and that (C) having given up possession peaceably, could not be relieved by any summary process. This is the case. The Question follows. Is (C) to be left totally without remedy? What remedy can he have by instituting a regular suit? and whom is he to sue? The fraudulent vendor is not forthcoming, so he cannot recover from him, the original purchase money, which indeed is trifling when compared to the expence incurred by him on the property subsequent to the purchase. Neither can he recover from the original owner the improvement of the sum laid out upon it; for, according to the Moohummudan law, as well as the law of England, whatever improvement property has undergone, the owner may seize it, in its new shape, if he can prove the identity of the original materials; or rather, according to the Moohummudan doctrine of accession, if the improvements cannot be separated from the property without damaging it, the whole shall revert to the owner in its improved state. In this case it is clear, that the repairs could not be separated from the boat itself, without materially damaging or perhaps destroying it.

We will suppose on the other hand, that (C) had resisted the claim of (A.) Here (C) would stand in a much more comfortable predicament. In this case, I apprehend, that according to the law of England,* no action of detinue would lie against (C,) for the very *gist* of (A's) claim consists in the absence of (B's) right to make the transfer and in the fact of (C's) clandestine purchase. Now when these two circumstances are admitted, the *Sine qua non* of such an action, i e, that the defendant came lawfully into possession of the property, is wanting. If (A) should seek his remedy by an action of trover and conversion, (C) would surely be allowed to set up a demand of his own to counterbalance in part that of (A.) And this set off he would without doubt be permitted to make, wherever he was sued. But although being sued he might have recovered his right, he cannot, I fear, sue for it with success.

We will suppose (C) to have been a *bonâ fide* purchaser and one who could prove (as he affirms he can) that the expences incurred by him on the boat since his purchase, have amounted to its full value. Is he, merely from his error in having peaceably yielded up possession, to be held to have suffered *damnum absque injuriâ*? Ought there not, on the same principle of error, a loss to be sustained by (A) who entrusted the care of his property to a person who proved unworthy of being trusted? Or rather, is it just, that a principal should be benefited by the fraud of his agent? This, though it may be *summum jus* is certainly at the same time *summa injuria*.

It may be said that the technicalities of the English law are lost in the latitude of our practice, and that (C) would find his remedy by instituting a suit in any of the Country Courts against A. This operation I should beg leave to deny. There are forms of law in this as well as in every other country, and though there are no fictions and but few technicalities, yet every claim must be specific, and the proceedings arising out of it strictly and undeviatingly regular. Where prescribed rules exist, these are and must be scrupulously adhered to. The Regulations, it is true, do not profess to point out the mode of pursuing a remedy for each individual civil injury. The Hindoo and Moohummudan codes are equally silent, I do not mean as to the manner in which each question is to be decided, but (what is of more primary importance) how such questions are to be brought into our Courts, so as to afford to right, a reasonable chance of success. In cases for which no specific provisions exist, our Judges here, are directed to guide themselves by Equity and good conscience. And where can we find surer helps when our consciences are unsatisfied, or our notions of Equity unsettled, than in precedent founded upon reason? But the law of England is the perfection of reason, and its principles must be followed by every one who is ambitious to dispense *Justice*. I am not speaking of its rules established *pro-re-natâ* which may have no adaptation to the circumstances of this country, but of its general principles of jurisprudence. If then the law of England, that declares every wrong must have a remedy, has not provided an effectual mode of pursuing a remedy in a case similar to this (which may occur frequently and in every part of the world). I must conclude that such a case is not considered to involve a wrong, or to merit a remedy.

But admitting the boasted latitude and freedom from technicalities of our Courts, I, for one, am at a loss to imagine how a suit could be instituted by (C) against (A) in this instance, with any probability of success. He cannot sue him successfully to recover the purchase money, as (A) was not a party to, or conusant of that transaction. He cannot succeed by suing A. to recover the money laid out in repairs, for (A) might justly plead, that he was officious in incurring those expences, or at least, that they were incurred at his pleasure, subjecting no other man to responsibility. This plea must be admitted, and there the suit would drop. He cannot sue to recover the boat itself, for in that case issue would be immediately joined on the fact of proprietorship, and the Regulations will not suffer him to plead or give in evidence, any material circumstance foreign to the contents of his original plaint; or in other words, having sued to recover the property, he will not be suffered to depart from his original claim and assert a right to be reimbursed for the expences incurred in improving such property. Thus, however the forms of law may differ, the reason of it is generally and universally the same. Before a right is recovered by a judgment of law, some settled form must be gone through to attain it. Even in India, were a person to sue for the recovery of a horse, it would be deemed absurd in the Judge to decree, that, although the claim to the horse was not established, the plaintiff nevertheless should recover an ox; albeit from circumstances which might have incidentally appeared at the trial, his title to the latter animal proved indisputable. Indeed it is better, that some individuals should endure hardships than that the necessary legal forms should be dispensed with, at the arbitrary will and caprice of every person entrusted with the administration of Justice.

I will not, at present, anticipate what would be the opinion of a Pundit or Mooftee, if such a case as that which I have stated were brought to the crisis of decision. My apprehension is, that the great difficulty consists in enabling the party (C) (whom I consider to have been aggrieved) to bring forward his action in a tangible shape, so that issue could be fairly joined either on the law or the fact. I should be glad to know whether at home an effectual mode could be devised for pursuing a remedy in such a case, or whether it would be considered *damnum absque injuriâ*, even although the purchase was overt, and proved to have been made *bonâ fide*. If indeed there be an attainable remedy (without a fiction) by the law of England, there can be little doubt, but that a corresponding remedy might be attainable here. The case I have adduced is a real one of recent occurrence, and it strikes me as being a hard one. My object in communicating it to you, is to ascertain from some of your Correspondents who may be better informed than myself, whether, according to the law of England, or any other laws that obtain here, (C). Could, with a reasonable prospect of success, institute an action (and if so, what description of action) against (A) to recover the purchase money of the boat paid by him to (B) (the Servant of A) and the money laid out in its repairs subsequent to the purchase

I am, Sir,

Your's Obediently,

******* TALIB.

September 10, 1819.

P. S. Could (C) obtain a remedy against (A) at law, by any species of implied assumpsit, or would he be likely to succeed by filing a Bill in Equity? if so, to what extent and on what principle?

* I speak with diffidence on this subject from my very slight knowledge of it. Having made this apology and professing to seek for information, not to give it, I trust, that my errors may be corrected rather than censured.

NOTICE.

The great length to which the Orders of Government extend in our present Number, and which we are too well aware of the importance of, to our Military Friends, to suspend even for a day, obliges us to omit several interesting Communications, for which, however, we shall find the earliest place.

Civil Appointment.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

OCTOBER 1, 1819.

Mr. J. W. Templer, Assistant to the Magistrate of Mirzapore.

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER, 25, 1819.

The Troops of every Arm belonging to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, serving under the Command of Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S, in the Province of Malwah, will be immediately relieved by a Detachment from the Army of Bengal, agreeable to instructions furnished to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

With reference to the reduced number of regular Troops stationed in Kumaoon, the Governor General in Council is pleased to abolish, from the 1st of November next, the appointment of Brigadier for that Province, the general duties of which will be conducted under the orders of the Senior Officer, by the Quarter Master or Adjutant at Almorah, agreeably to the Provision contained in General Orders, of the 16th of December, 1816.

Captain Leys, of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, the Brigade-Major in Kumaoon, will be removed with his Office, to such other Station or Detachment as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct.

The return to Bengal of the 2d and 3d Volunteer Battalions, and of part of the 1st Battalion, from Ceylon, the remainder of which may be expected at no distant period, enabling the Most Noble the Governor General in Council to dispense with the further Services of these Corps, His Lordship in Council is pleased to direct that they shall be reduced, the 3d Battalion from the 1st of November next, and the 1st and 2d Battalions from the date of their being assembled at the Stations of Barrackpore and Benares respectively.

In consideration of the alacrity with which the 1st, 2d and 3d Ceylon Volunteer Battalions offered their Services to meet the views of Government, and of the exemplary manner in which they have conducted themselves since they have been embodied, reflecting a great degree of credit on the character of the Army to which they belong, the Governor General in Council bestows on the Native Officers and Men a Gratuity of one Months Pay and Full Batta, which is to be drawn for and paid to them on their reduction.

The European Commissioned Officers will rejoin their respective Regiments with all convenient expedition, after they shall have adjusted the Accounts of the Men; and such as are entitled to Boat allowance by existing Regulations, having volunteered from their Corps, or joined at the Presidency by water under the sanction of Government, will draw that allowance on their return.

The Native Officers and Men are to be permitted to select the Corps of the Line which they may be desirous of joining.

Leave of absence for the purpose of visiting their Homes will be granted to each individual, with the indulgence of Half Batta, during the period of authorized absence, which is to be regulated by the distance of their places of residence from the Stations at which they are to be disbanded, and from the Corps to which they shall be transferred. In no instance, however, is the leave to exceed Eight Months, which extended period is to be granted only to those Men who, from the distance they have to travel, may have a claim to this particular indulgence.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to issue such further Orders as may be necessary on the occasion, and to make such arrangements as may be required for the purpose of equalizing the Corps of Native Infantry, and thereby obviating the inconvenince which might arise from any particular Battalion receiving too large a proportion of Supernumerary Native Officers or Men.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Ordnance Department.

Deputy Commissary Lieutenant P. G. Mathison to be a Commissary of Ordnance, vice Swiney promoted to a Regimental Majority.

Lieutenant Lewis Burroughs, of the Regiment of Artillery, to be a Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, vice Mathison promoted.

Captain Pickett, of the Corps of Engineers, to Superintend the Construction of the Powder Magazine at Moyapore, in the room of Ensign Fitzgerald who has proceeded to Burdwan on Survey duty.

Surgeon Alexander Russell has been permitted by the Honourable the Court of Directors to return to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank.

The undermentioned Gentlemen having produced Certificates and Counterpart Covenant of their Appointment as Cadets of Infantry and Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, are admitted to the Service accordingly:—the Cadets are promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions to be adjusted hereafter:

Infantry.—Messrs. James Donnithorne, Henry Doveton, William Grant,

Medical Establishment.—Mr. John Mitchell Todd.

FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 25, 1819.

Mr. Patrick Brannon, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, having been found unfit to perform the active duties of his profession, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment from the 1st proximo.

Serjeant Major Conrad Tremblehousen, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension established by minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Dinapore,

A Chowdry is authorized to be added to the Bazar Establishment with the detachment of Artillery serving with the Nerbudda Field Force, on a Salary of Eleven (11) Sonat Rupees per Month; the rate allowed for that description of persons with a Battalion of Native Infantry.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to rescind the General Order of the 1st o July, 1814, the reports required by it to be made to the Military Board, by Deputy Pay Masters, having been rendered unnecessary by the promulgation of the New Barrack Regulations.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that all Officers who held situations in the Commissariat Department on the Island of Java, or any of its Dependencies; and were entrusted with the Disbursement of Public Money, to transmit to the Office of Audit, thro' the medium of Lieutenant Colonel A. Campbell, late Deputy Commissary General at Java, the verification to their Accounts upon Oath prescribed by existing Regulations.

Ordered, that the following Extract from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, bearing date the 25th May 1819, be promulgated in General Orders.

Extract from a General Letter in the Military Department, dated 25th May 1819.

Para.—6. We have appointed Mr. William Montgomeire, now at your Presidency, an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment, provided he is not the Son of a Native Indian, or exceptionable in any other respect, subject however to his being examined and found qualified for his profession by your Medical Board.

7. His Order of Rank will be transmitted you at an early opportunity, and you will administer to him the usual Oath of fidelity to the Company.

8. We have appointed Mr. Joseph Leeson, now at your Presidency as a Lieutenant in His Majesty's 21st Regiment of Light Dragoons, a Cadet of Infantry upon your Establishment, subject to your being satisfied, that he is not above Twenty five years of age, or exceptionable in any other respect.

9. His Order of Rank will be transmitted you at an early opportunity, and you will accordingly administer to him the usual Oath of fidelity to the Company.

10. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers of your Establishment to remain in England until the departure for your Presidency, of the first Company's ships of next Season, 1819-20, viz. Lieutenant Colonel John Nuthall, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Wm. C. Scott.

11. We have permitted Lieutenant Colonel William Croxton, and Mr. Surgeon Alexander Russell, severally, to return to their Rank, on your Establishment.

12. We have permitted Murdock Macleod, M. D. to proceed to your Presidency, to practise as a surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment: his Rank will be settled at a future time.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to the Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, September 24, 1819.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reasons assigned.

Lieutenant Crawford, 34th foot, to proceed to Europe on his private Affairs for 18 Months.

Lieutenant White, 59th foot, to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his Health, for 2 Years.

The permission granted by General Orders of the 14th of May last to Ensign Keowen of His Majesty's 14th Foot, to proceed to Europe on his private Affairs is cancelled, at the request of that Officer, who has Leave of Absence for 5 months from the 22d Instant to enable him to rejoin his Regiment.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, September 25, 1819.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Lieutenant H. R. Impey to be Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 2d Battalion 25th Native Infantry, vice Wilson deceased.

Lieutenant John Grant to be Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 2d Battalion 5th Native Infantry, vice Gordon deceased.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, September 27, 1819.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Brevet Captain Kingston, 1st Battalion 26th Regiment, from 3d September to 3d January 1820, on Medical Certificate, to proceed on the River, and eventually to the Presidency.

Lieutenant E. P. Gowan, Artillery, Horse Brigade, from 12th October to 12th April, 1820, on Medical Certificate, to proceed on the River.

Captain C. C Smith, European Regiment, from 1st October to 1st November in extention, to remain at the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

Major Nation, 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, from 10th November to 10th January 1820, to Mirzapore.

Captain Page, Fort Adjutant Monghyr, Garrison Staff, from 15th October to 15th December, on Sick leave, to the Presidency.

Lieutenant Mason, 1st Battalion 25th Regiment, from 30th September to 15th October, in extention, to enable him to rejoin.

Captain Dunsterville, 2d Battalion 28th Regiment, from 1st September to 15th January, 1820, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

Conductor Myers, Ordnance Commissariat, from 2d September to 2d January, 1820, to the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. Hogg, Garrison Surgeon, Monghyr, Garrison Staff, from 20th Sept. to 20th December, to the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, September 29, 1819.

Ensigns Henry Doveton and William Grant, lately promoted, are appointed to do duty with the European Regiment, and directed to join it by water without delay.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:

Major Dickson, 6th Regt. Light Cavalry, to the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, from the 5th Oct. to the 5th Feb. 1820.

Head quarters, Calcutta, October 1, 1819.

The detail of His Majesty's 59th Regiment arrived from Ceylon under the Command of Major Fuller, will proceed by Water to join the Head Quarters of the Regt. at Berhampore, for which purpose Major General Wood will be pleased to apply in the usual manner for the necessary means of Transport.

In obedience to the Orders of the Government, the following arrangement is to be carried into effect with as little delay as may be practicable for the relief of the Troops of the Establishments at Madras and Bombay, now serving in Malwah, under the Command of Brigadier-General Sir J. Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S.

The Force to consist of 1½ Troop European Horse Artillery, 1 Company European Foot Artillery, 1 Company Native Foot Artillery, with the regular proportion of Lascars:—1 Regiment of Light Cavalry, 3 Battalions of Native Infantry.

Small Battering Train: 18-Pounders, Iron, 4,—12-Pounders, Iron, 2,—8-Inch Mortars, Brass, 3:—Total Pieces 9.

Light Field Train: 12-Pounders, Brass, 2,—6-Pounders, Brass, 4,—5½-Inch Howitzers, 4:—Total Pieces 10:—Total Heavy and Light Trains 19.

The undermentioned are the Corps of Cavalry and Infantry alloted to Malwah:

1st Regiment Light Cavalry:—1st Battalion 7th Native Infantry,—1st Battalion 24th Native Infantry,—2d Battalion 26th Native Infantry.

The following alterations in the relief, published under date the 16th ultimo, are Ordered.

The 5th Regiment Light Cavalry instead of halting at Muttra will move on to Rajpootanah.

The 2d Battalion 2d Regiment is to proceed to Neemuck instead of the 2d Battalion 26th Regiment.

The 2d Battalion 6th Regiment when relieved will march to Rajpootanah instead of Saugor.

The 1st Battalion 1st Regiment is to be stationed in Rohilcund instead of at Kurnaul.

The 2d Battalion 25th Regiment is to march for Rajpootanah as soon as the Brigadier Commanding in Oude can, with the sanction of the Resident at Lucnow, make an arrangement for relieving the Corps from the duties of Seetapore.

The 2d Battalion 28th Regiment is to be stationed at Seetapore instead of in Rohilcund.

Lieutenant Colonel Lyons, now Commanding in Kemaoon, will join the Right Wing of his Corps, the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment, on its arrival at Almora, and as senior Officer will continue to exercise the general Command of the Troops in that quarter.

Brigade Major Leys will join the Detachment of Bengal Troops proceeding to Malwah, to which, he is appointed Brigade Major.

By the foregoing arrangement five Battalions are allotted to Saugor and its dependencies, and three Battalions to Rajpootanah, instead of 6 to the former and 4 to the latter, as intended by the original distribution for the relief.

Major General Sir D. Marshall, K. C. B., will receive Instructions relative to the Artillery for Malwah.

With the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor General, Lieutenant C. P. King, of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, is appointed to do duty with the Body Guard, until further orders.

Lieutenant Stock, of the 1st Battalion Ceylon Volunteers, is to be struck off the strength of that Battalion from this date, and will proceed by water without delay to join the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, to which he belongs, now stationed in Bundlecund.

An European General Court Martial is to assemble at Muttra, at such time as the General Officer Commanding in the Field may direct, for the trial of Lieutenant Wm. Kerr, of the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment, and all such Prisoners as may be brought before it.

Major-General Sir Dyson Marshall will give orders for the formation and assembly of the Court, and appoint an Officer properly qualified to conduct the Proceedings.

The Prisoner to be warned, and all Evidences duly summoned.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, Artillery 2d Battalion, from 5th October, to 5th February 1820, to the Presidency, preparatory to an application for furlough.

Lieutenant R. R. Bruce, 1st Battalion 1st Regiment, from 30th September, to 28th February, 1820, to enable him to join his Corps.

Brevet Captain FitzGerald, 2d Battalion 30th Regiment, from 20th September, to 1st November, with permission to remain at Dacca until the 10th October.

Major Boscawen, 2d Battalion 27th Regiment, from 2d October, to 2d December, on urgent private affairs, to Allahabad.

Lieutenant D. Sheriff, 1st Regiment Local Cavalry, from 15th October, to 15th March 1820, to Jaulna, on urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant D. Pringle, 1st Rampoora Battalion, from 15th October, to 15th March 1820, to Jaulna, on urgent private affairs.

Captain H. Carmichael Smyth, Garrison Engineer, Agra, Engineers, from 1st November, to 1st February 1820, to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough.

Captain T. Oliver, 2d Battalion 6th Regiment, from 10th October, to 10th April 1820, to the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Ensign H. J. White, 1st Battalion 9th Regiment, from 28th September, to 31st October, on urgent private affairs, to remain at the Presidency.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, October 2, 1819.

The Leave granted by His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, to Captain Sir John Gordon, Brigade Major to the Kings troops at Fort St. George, to visit Bengal on his Private Affairs for 3 Months from the 20th ultimo, is Confirmed.

Captain Eden, of his Majesty's 53d Foot, will take Charge of the Office of Brigade Major during Sir John Gordon's absence, or until further Orders.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, October 4, 1819.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to make the following Appointments, until the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, shall be made known.

13th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant John Bebb, from the 22d Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Ryan, who exchanges, 1st October, 1819.

22nd Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant J. D. Ryan, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Bebb, who exchanges, 1st October 1819.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS M'MAHON, Col. A. C.

MADRAS GENERAL ORDERS.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, 23th August, 1819.

The following Extracts from the confirmed Proceedings of a General Court Martial held in Fort St. George, on Monday the 9th day of August 1819, by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. and G. C. B. and of which Major General Robert Bell is President, are published to the Army.

Charge.—Exhibited against Mr. Surgeon Thomas Hart Davies of the 18th Regiment N. I. by John Douglas White, Acting Member of the Medical Board.

For scandalous, infamous conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in calumniating me, his Superior Officer, in the manner following, viz.

1st. For having on Sunday, the 20th June 1819, in the presence of the Reverend Morgan Davis and the Reverend William Roy, falsely asserted that I had offered a bribe to Doctor Watson, for the purpose of inducing him to retire from the Medical Board.

2d. For having at the time and place abovementioned, falsely asserted, that the offer of a bribe, was reiterated by me by my tender to Doctor Watson, First, of a sum equal to six months Pay. Secondly, of a sum equal to twelve months Pay; and Thirdly, of a sum equal to eighteen months Pay.

3d. For having, when questioned respecting the authenticity of the foregoing assertions at the time abovementioned, stated that they were not the offspring of idle report, but matter of fact, which had been communicated to him, by a Member of Doctor Watson's family.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 22d June, 1819. (Signed) J. D. WHITE, Acting Member of the Medical Board.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,

(Signed) E. W. SNOW,

Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

Finding and Sentence.—The Court having maturely considered the whole matter, which has been brought before it, on the trial of Surgeon Thomas Hart Davies of the 18th Regiment N. I. is of opinion, that the Prisoner Surgeon Thomas Hart Davies, is not guilty of the Charge preferred against him, and in virtue of the Rules and Articles of War established for the better government of all His Majesty's Forces, do most fully and most honorably acquit him of the same.

COURT MARTIAL ROOM, FORT ST. GEORGE, 23d August, 1819. (Signed) ROBERT BELL, Major Genl. and President. (Signed) J. L. CHARLESWORTH, Captain Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) T. HISLOP, Lieutenant General.

The Commander in Chief cannot publish the foregoing Extracts to the Army, without animadverting on the Charge exhibited against the Prisoner, the expression of "Infamous, and scandalous conduct" is so repugnant to every honorable mind, and carries with it such painful sensations, until a full and honorable acquittal is pronounced, that it never should be resorted to as long as there is even a shadow of a doubt that the necessary proof can be produced to establish unquestionably, a Charge so serious in its consequences and effects.

The Commander in Chief directs, that Surgeon Thomas Hart Davies of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, be immediately released from his arrest, and His Excellency feels it a duty he owes to the Army, not only to express the deep regret he has experienced in the exhibition of such Charges against that Officer, but to declare that he will not fail on any future similar occasion to hold every Officer responsible to the fullest extent of his authority, who may exhibit Charges so seriously affecting the character of another, without establishing them.

MAURITIUS GENERAL ORDERS.

Port Louis, 22d July, 1819.

Major General Darling having completed the inspection of the 22d Regiment, embraces with much satisfaction this opportunity of expressing his opinion of the Corps, previous to its embarkation for England.

The appearance of the men under arms, and their conduct in quarters, evince the regularity of a well organized Corps.

Their appointments and clothing, are all in the best order.

The movements in the Field, were correctly performed; and the duty of the Garrison has been carried on in a very satisfactory manner.

In alluding to their conduct in quarters, with a population composed as this is, and in the midst of temptation to irregularity, the behaviour of the Corps has been exemplary, and the Major General has remarked with pleasure, that during the five months he has the honor to command here, no complaint has been made against any Individual belonging to it.

The Major General is sensible how much is due to the Officers for the state of the Regiment; and their conduct has, in every respect, met with his entire approbation.

He begs Colonel Dalrymple will accept his warmest acknowledgments for the assistance he has rendered to the command of this Garrison; and for the disposition he has invariably manifested, to promote whatever could tend to benefit the service.

Though the Major-General reluctantly parts with this excellent Corps, it is only just, that after such a period of foreign service, they should return home. He participates, with sentiments of the most friendly regard, in their feelings on this occasion, and sincerely wishes them every success and happiness.

(Signed) E. LINDSAY, Deputy Adjutant-General.

To Colonel DALRYMPLE.

In the name of our Fellow Citizens we approach you to express our regret at the order of your recal to Europe.—Accustomed as we have been, for the last nine years, to regard you, and your Officers, as our sincere friends, and witnesses of the discipline and order you caused to reign in the distinguished Corps under your Command, in the midst of disasters of more than one description, under which we have labored, we should be failing in the first of our duties, did we allow you to leave our shores without expressing how painful the moment is, that separates us.

Never shall we forget the tranquility enjoyed by the Island of Mauritius during the too short space of time in which you were charged with the Government:—Nor will the Inhabitants ever cease to reckon amongst their happiest days, those in which the Sovereign Authority was confided to your hands.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) Charles Pitot, Saulnier senior, Wishe, Mauro, Saulnier, junior, Charles Thomas Pitot, Arnot, Waugh, Tellair, Edward Robert Pitot, Lacroix and Co. Bousquet, Hendret, Amic, Launay, Follier, de Chazal, Piston, Rondeaux, L. Barbe K'alance, son, Gaillardon, Marshall, Rochecouttis, Wehrmitz, Bickham, Adrian, Rudelle, D'Epiney, Sitzler, Delorst, &c. &c. &c.

Port Louis, 26th July, 1819.

To Mr. Saulnier, the President and Council of Commune.

GENTLEMEN,

A better feeling than that of vanity assures me of the sincerity of the sentiments you are pleased to express, regarding the Officers and Men of the Regiment I have the honor to command. A residence of nine years has enabled us to appreciate and esteem the respectable Inhabitants of this Colony, and I but feebly, express our universal feeling, when I assure you, that we quit these hospitable shores with regret; altho' it is to return to our native land, endeared by many years of absence.

It will however, be a source of satisfaction, to carry with us this testimony of regard and affection from persons who have obtained our respect and esteem by the qualities which distinguish the population of this Colony,—it has been our lot to witness an unexampled succession of calamities press upon this Island—yet it's character and energies has ever risen above them, and persevering industry, under the protection of a paternal Government, will restore it to the prosperity it appears destined to attain.

Accept from the Officers of the Regiment their acknowledgments for the present you have made to their Mess.—It will daily remind them at the social board of the many ties of affection which join them to this Colony.

I return my best thanks for the Piece of Plate which you have given me; and which shall descend in my family as a token of the good opinion and attachment with which I have been honored by this Colony.

The Officers and Men join with me in the expressions of our lasting regard and unceasing wishes for your happiness. You will not doubt my assurance that it is with no common emotion I take leave of so many friends, and quit the birth-place of my children.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN DALRYMPLE, Colonel.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

The Major General Commanding has been pleased to appoint Mr. T. E. Viret his Private Secretary, in the room of Mr. Blane, who has resigned.

The Major General Commanding has been pleased to appoint Mr. D. Vinay to the situation of Officer of Police, in the room of Mr. A. Mangeot, nominated Civil Commissary of the District of the River du Rempart.

The Major General Commanding has been pleased to make the following appointments to date from the 10th instant:

Surgeon J. B. Kell, to be Vaccinator at Grand Port and to have Medical charge of the Government Blacks and Convicts in that District, vice Markham.

Doctor Bell, to be Vaccinator at Black River and to have Medical charge of the Government Blacks and Convicts in that District, vice Shanks.

Assistant Surgeon W. Milligan, to be Vaccinator at Flacq and to have Medical charge of the Government Blacks and Convicts in that District and Rivière du Rempart, vice Bell.

Chief Secretary's Office, Port Louis, 30th July, 1819.

By Order, A. W. BLANE, Dep. Secr to Government.

AUGUST 14.

It having been represented to the Major General Commanding, that many of the Foreigners who have arrived in this Island since its final cession by France to the dominion of Great Britain, have proceeded hither upon the invitation of Friends resident within it;—that many of them when they arrive, have no visible means of gaining a livelihood, and engage, in consequence, with less reflection in any undertaking or pursuit which holds out the prospect of an immediate advantage, without considering in how far it may be authorized and lawful: he has deemed it proper to take this opportunity of signifying, that the Government will not hereafter admit this plea as a sufficient ground for granting its sanction to such persons remaining and settling in this Colony; and he therefore hopes, that after this warning, the Inhabitants will abstain from inviting persons to come out, unless they shall have previously obtained the permission of Government to that effect.

Chief Secretary's Office, Port Louis, 13th August, 1819.

By Order, A. W. BLANE, Dep. Sec. to Government.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Through inadvertance, in making up the columns of the last page of yesterday's Number, the following paragraph, forming the concluding part of the Notice regarding the periodical Essay, entitled "THE INDIAN," was omitted.

——We do not wish such a fate to "The Indian," but we cannot pledge ourselves that it shall escape it; and we must reserve to ourselves the right of rejecting any of its Numbers, which may appear to be unworthy of occupying a space that might be better filled with more useful or more entertaining matter. On this principle we have given insertion to the First Number, but have suspended the Second, in the hope of its being replaced by something of a more excellent description; and this hope is not altogether unfounded, from our having before received an Essay which we readily inserted in one of our late Numbers, as highly creditable to the talents and feelings of its author.——

The Letter received from Allahabad under date of the 21st of September, signed "One who sympathizes with the injured," is inadmissible. It professes to detail injuries sustained, and the Writer pledges his honor and oath if necessary for their truth: but the honor and the oath of an anonymous Writer can be of no value. Opinions on known facts we shall always be glad to receive anonymously, as these will stand or fall on their own ground; facts, however, require the guarantee of real personages, and those too of credit and respectability, before they can claim admission into the pages of a Public Journal.

A second Letter has been received from the writer who signs himself "One who sympathizes with the injured," which is liable to the same objections as the former one.

A Letter from Nagpore, dated September 14, and signed "An Observer," is also inadmissible. It professes to advocate certain claims, which may or may not be right, but which the Government have already given their decision on, in the most solemn and marked manner, and which it would therefore be attended with no benefit to agitate by public discussion.

Administration to Estates.

Lieut. W. C. Homes, His Majesty's 59th Regiment—Dempster Heming, Esq.
Anna Fernandes, late of Calcutta—Dempster Heming. Esq.
Assistant Surgeon William Baird, late of Madras—Dempster Heming, Esq.
John Alsager, Esq.—Doctor Robert Browne.
William Collins, late of Calcutta Coachmaker—Charles John Thompson.
Miss Emma Adair, late of Dinagepore—Dempster Heming, Esq.
Nathaniel Denham—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

At Agra, on the 16th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Evans, Mr. R. McClay, to Miss Anne Bavey, eldest Daughter of Mr. William Bavey.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th instant, the Lady of Capt. Keith, Sub-assistant Com. General, of a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 3d instant, the Lady of Captain Mathew Boles, of a Daughter.

At Dinapore, on the 19th ultimo, the Lady of Captain J. Simpson, 2d Battalion 14th Native Infantry, of a Son.

At the same place, the Lady of Lieutenant Irwin, of the European Regiment, of a Son.

At Ghazeepore, on the 12th ultimo, the Lady of Robert Bird, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Comillah, on the 1st instant, Mr. Alexander Pinto, head writer to the Collector of Zillah Tipperah, aged 44 years.

At Fort William, on the 2d instant, Catherine Maria, the infant Daughter of Captain Hare, His Majesty's 21st Light Dragoons, aged 3 months and 14 days.

On the 26th ultimo, Ann Marthe, the infant Daughter of Mr. F. R. Toney, aged 13 days.

Nautical Notices.

The brig Dolphin, Captain C. G. M. Coucher, for the Isle of France, and Bourbon, will drop down the river in two or three days.

Bombay.—We understand that the Honorable Company's Chartered Ship the York will sail early in October.

The free traders Kingsmill and Westmoreland, which arrived at this port sometime back from England, have obtained a licence from the Supreme Government at Calcutta to proceed to that Presidency. These ships, we understand, were licenced only to the port of Bombay, and not as ships usually are to the principal settlements in India, a circumstance which, in the opinion of the Law Officers at Bombay, precluded the grant of a licence to proceed to Calcutta, as the local Governments in India had not the power to extend the licences granted for the purpose of trade by the authorities in England.

A frigate, for His Majesty's service, the Seringapatam, of 46 guns, was floated out of dock on Sunday morning.

This frigate is constructed on a theory to combine the greatest stability with the least possible resistance to velocity under every point and from possessing strength, and durability, she may justly be pronounced one of the most formidable ships of war of her class in the known world.

The carve-work on the prow appears to be chiefly designed in compliment to the natives of Hindoostan, and represents the Mysore Rajah, attended by his Kitaut bearer; and on the trail-board, is a banner ornamented with a lion, as emblematical of the Rajah's arms.

	Feet.	inch.
Length of Lower Deck,	157	6
Keel for Tonnage,	132	0½
Breadth extreme,	40	6
Depth in Hold,	13	6
Burthen in Tons.	1152	9½

Pierced for 46 guns.

A keel of a twenty-four gun ship, for the Honorable Company, is in a state of preparation, and will shortly be laid down in the dock, from which the Seringapatam was floated.

The Hannah, Captain Heathorn, on her voyage from England to Bombay spoke with the Phœnix from Bengal on the 27th June, in N. lat. 10° 17' and W. long. 25.

The Carmarthen sailed from England about the 24th May for Bombay. The Orient was to sail immediately after the Hannah. The Asia was to follow. The Castle Forbes and General Graham, had arrived after fine passages. The former ship has been taken up to convey convicts to New South Wales, and is expected to be at Bombay on her way back to England about March next.

The Surgeon of the Batavia arrived in London on the 26th May, having left the ship off Scilly 22d. All well on board. It was supposed that the ship from adverse winds had subsequently put into Cork.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered a 84 gun ship to be built at Bombay, to be called the Bombay. The Bombay now in the service to be called the Blake.

Commercial Reports.

(*From the Exchange Price Current.*)

Cotton—There has been nothing done in this lately, except for the China market, and that to a very limited extent—prices are without alteration.

Rice is dull, and with the exception of Patcherry, which has declined a little, remains the same.

Munjeet, which was nearly unsaleable, has met with purchasers lately, and may be stated at an advance of 8 annas to 1 rupee on our former quotations.

Piece Goods—We have no alteration to state in these, with the exception of *Allahabad Mahmoodies*, which have declined about 3 rupees per corge.

Sugar maintains our former rates—there is very little *first* Benares in the market.

Beetlenut is in good request, and has advanced 6 to 8 annas on our former rates.

Pepper has declined as much.

Freight to London—Upon a reference to the Statement of Shipping we have given, it will be seen that the number of Free Traders here at present is considerably less than at the same period last year.—Freight, however, continues very low and difficult to be procured, from the great scarcity of light goods in the market and the little inducement there is to ship almost any description of produce under the present unfavourable advices from England. The rate of freight, although in some degree nominal, may be quoted at £6 per ton, with no appearance of any improvement taking place soon.

Statement of Shipping in the River Hoogly, on the 1st of October.

	Vessels	Tons
Honorable Company's Ships,	6	5624
Ditto Chartered Ships,	3	1332
Free Traders,	23	9962
Country Ships for Great Britain,	3	1670
Ditto employed in Country Trade,	30	10209
Vessels for Sale, or wanting Freight,	46	19975
American Vessels,	4	1141
French Ditto,	5	2410
Portuguese Ditto,	2	680
Danish Ditto,	2	1356
Arabian Ditto,	6	2975
Total.	130	57337
Free Traders in the River on the 1st of October, 1819....	36	17445

Passengers.

Passengers arrived at Bombay on the Pascoa.

Lieutenant Cruckshank, Bengal Artillery.

On the Eliza.

Mrs. A. Keighly, Captain Slade, Lieutenant Brady, Cornet Smith.

On the Hannah.

Messrs. G. C. Robinson, J. Neville and B. Buckley.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	OCTOBER 1819.	SELL
0 Rs. 6 As.	Six per Cent Loan Promissory Notes.	0 Rs. 10 As.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bill,	7 per Cent
Discount on Government Bills of Exchange,	6 ditto
Discount on Government Salary Bills,	6 ditto
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	6 ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

REMIT	CALCUTTA	DRAW
2s. 6d.	On London, at six Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee,	2s. 7d.
	On Bombay, 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bo. Rs. Sa. Rs.	——
	On Madras, 30 Days' sight, per 100 St. Pag. Sa. Rs.	——

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees 205 to 205-8	per 100
Zechins,	ditto	ditto
Venetians,	ditto	ditto
German Crowns,	ditto	ditto
Star Pagodas,	ditto	ditto

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